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Eberstaller accomplishes this task in a more satisfactory manner than any author who has preceded him. Among the structures which he discusses are the cephalic branches of the Sylvian fissure; the relations of the *sulcus præcentralis inferior* to the *sulcus frontalis inferior*; the *sulcus præcentralis medialis*; the *sulcus frontalis medius* and the 4-gyral type in the frontal lobe; the *sulcus diagonalis*; the homologies of the frontal lobe region in the monkey, and of the *sulcus cruciatus* in the carnivora. Descriptions of the sulci are followed often by epitomes of the views of other writers, thus making the book valuable for historical reference.

*On the Local Paralysis of Peripheral Ganglia and on the Connection of Different Classes of Nerve Fibres with them.* J. N. LANGLEY, F. R. S., and W. LEE DICKINSON, M. R. C. P. Proc. Roy. Soc., Vol. 46. Nov. 21, 1889.

Led by some experiments on the salivary gland the authors compared the results of stimulating the sympathetic nerve above and below the superior cervical ganglion in an animal which had previously received a dose of nicotin. Stimulation above the ganglion, in rabbits, caused a constriction of the blood vessels of the ear and a dilation of the pupil, while stimulation below the ganglion failed to produce these effects. It was, therefore, inferred that the impulse was interrupted in the ganglion through the action of the drug on the nerve-cells. As nerve fibres are much less susceptible to the drug than cells, the method makes it possible to distinguish between the fibres which end in a ganglion and those which pass through it without interruption. An interesting application of this method to the ganglia of the solar plexus is one of the uses thus far made of this discovery, though others are suggested, and the method promises to be of wide applicability.

*La circonvolution de Broca. Étude de morphologie cérébrale.* Par GEORGE HERVÉ. Avec 10 figures et 4 planches coloriées. pp. 162. Paris, 1888.

The author treats his subject, the *gyrus frontalis tertius s. inferior*, by describing it in man, according to the various schemata of the gyri; in the primates; in the human foetus; in uneducated persons; and in those distinctly intellectual. The conclusions reached are: that the *gyrus* in question is extended onto the orbital surface of the brain; that the primitive type of the frontal lobes, as shown in the primates, is that of two and not three frontal gyri; that the *gyrus frontalis inferior* appears first in the anthropoid apes, and is formed by a doubling of the primitive inferior frontal gyrus; that the *gyrus frontalis inferior* forms the fourth frontal gyrus in man and the anthropoids, the *gyrus frontalis medius* of the authors being in reality two gyri; that the development of this gyrus in the human foetus recapitulates its development in the animal series—that of the right side developing earliest; that in microcephalous persons the gyrus may be either absent, rudimentary or nearly typical; that almost always in feeble minded persons and deaf-mutes and often in representatives of lower races the gyrus is but poorly developed; that in intellectual persons the complexity of the *gyrus frontalis inferior* is in a general way correlated with the development of its function. None of these conclusions are new, and the author does not make it clear that Rüdinger in 1882 covered nearly the same ground in a concise manner. Broca's schema of the gyri (p. 22) is valuable and this reproduction of it helps to make it accessible. The author has taken some part in describing the brains of several intellectual persons, and at the end of the book the descriptions are utilized together with an account of the *gyrus frontalis inferior* in the brain of Gambetta—the original description of the entire brain having been given by Chudzinski and Mathias Duval

in 1886. The plate which illustrates the gyrus in the two hemispheres is, so far as we can judge, open to the criticism that too little of this gyrus is allowed to the "convolution of Broca" on the right hemisphere, and that the sulcus designated as the *ramus anterior ascendens fissuræ Sylvii* is in both hemispheres the *sulcus diagonalis operculi* of Eberstaller and corresponding with a sulcus distinctly figured in Broca's schema as lying between the *sulcus præcentralis inferior* and the *ramus anterior ascendens fissuræ Sylvii*.

*Commentary upon Fissural Diagrams.* Prof. B. G. WILDER. Read before the American Neurological Association, June 6, 1890.

The two diagrams given—a lateral and mesal view of a left hemisphere—are substantially copies of those given by the same author in a previous article. They are based on 100 hemispheres: 65 adults and 35 foetal or young. The majority of the lines indicating fissures are unbranched and without angular contortions. The width of these lines is taken to indicate the depth and constancy of the fissures. The diagrams differ from those of Ecker in several points, one being the introduction of some fissural names not given by Ecker. (Diagrams of the fissures may be used for several purposes, and if the purpose be that of a guide to the sculpturing of the hemispherical surface, it is a question whether much suggestiveness is not lost by extreme schematization, as in the present case. REV.)

*Sehspähre und Augenbewegungen.* HERMANN MUNK. Sitzber. d. Königl. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissen. zu Berlin. III. Jan. 16, 1890.

This paper discusses the bearing of the observation that movements of the eyes follow electrical stimulation of the cortex in the visual area, and in this connection the author introduces the results of some experiments which he has made in collaboration with Dr. Obregia. Schäfer and others, as well as Munk, have found these movements on stimulation of the occipital cortex, and Schäfer has pointed out that their direction and character depend on the place at which the stimulus is applied. (See review in this JOURNAL, Vol. II, p. 146.) In these results Munk finds a corroboration of his views concerning the ideal projection of the retina on the occipital cortex. He objects, however, to Schäfer's idea that these movements are in response to visual perceptions and is at some pains to show that they are cortical reflexes in response to simple light sensations. It becomes further clear that the path of the motor impulses from the cortex to the primary centres lies in the bundle of radiating fibres which also conveys the fibres for the sensory impulses, and is not mediated through some other distinctively motor centre in the cortex. This is a result of considerable significance, towards which some of Schäfer's recent work also pointed. It leaves at the same time the relations of the special motor centres, from which by stimulation movements of the eyes can be obtained, quite unexplained. The prime importance of this work lies, however, in the emphasis which it gives to the two-fold function, motor and sensory, of this portion of the cortex and the suggested possibility of determining to which group of cortical elements the respective functions belong.

*Ueber Augenbewegungen auf Sehspährenreizung.* Dr. ALEXANDER OBREGIA. Archiv f. Anatomie und Physiologie. Physiol. Abthl., 3 u. 4 Heft. June, 1890.

This is the full account of the research on which Munk draws for his new facts in the paper just noticed. The author gives in detail the peculiarities of the method of operating, and lays special stress on the fact that the dogs were not anæsthetized when the cortex was being stimulated, although they were anæsthetized for operation. The reac-